Continued from first page.] their term of service, exhaust the fifty cles. thousand men authorized by that act. Had it act warranted it, the services of an additional three hundred and forty-six thousand seven great and almost unexampled prosperity

the power was not exercised. upon this subject.

just cause of complaint on the part of neutral nations, and none has been given, liberal

The difficulty with the Brazilian government, which at one time threatened to interrupt the friendly relations between the two countries, will, I trust, be speedily adjusted. I traordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States will shortly be appointed by his Imperial Majesty; and it is hoped that he will come instructed and prepared to adjust all remaining differences between the two governments in a manner acceptable and honorable to both. In the meantime, I have every reason to believe that nothing will occur to interrupt our amicable relations with Brazil.

It has been my constant effort to maintain and cultivate the most intimate relations of friendship with all the independent Powers of South America; and this policy has been attended with the happiest results. It is true, that the settlement and payment of many just claims of American citizens against these nations have been long delayed. The peculiar position in which they have been placed, and the desire on the part of my predecessors, as well as myself, to grant them the utmost indulgence, have hitherto prevented these claims from being urged in a manner demanded by strict justice. The time has arrived when they ought to be finally adjusted and liquidated, and efforts are now making for that purpose.

It is proper to inform you that the government of Peru has in good faith paid the first two instalments of the indemnity of thirty thousand dollars each, and the greater portion of the interest due thereon, in execution of the convention between that government and the United States, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Lima on the thirtyfirst of October, 1846. The Attorney General of the United States, early in August last, completed the adjudication of the claims under this convention, and made his report thereon, in pursuance of the act of the eighth of August, 1846. The sums in which the claimants are respectively entitled will be paid on de-

I invite the early attention of Congress to the present condition of our citizens in China. Under our treaty with that power, American citizens are withdrawn from the jurisdiction, whether civil or criminal, of the Chinese government and placed under that of our public functionaries in that country. By these alone can our citizens be tried and punished for the commission of any crime; by these alone can questions be decided between them, involving the rights of person and property; and by these alone can contracts be enforced, into which they may have entered with the citizens or subjects of foreign powers. The merchant vessels of the United States lying in the waters of the five ports of China open to foreign commerce are under the exclusive jurisdiction of officers of their own government. Until Congress shall establish competent tribunals to try and punish crimes, and to exercise jurisdiction in civil cases in China, American citizens there are subject to no law whatever. Crimes may be committed with impunity, and debts may be contracted without the means to enforce their payment. Inomission of Congress to legislate upon the

subject, and still greater are apprehended .-The British authorities in China have already complained that this government has not provided for the punishment of crimes, or the enforcement of contracts against American citizens in that country, whilst their governmen has established tribunals by which an American citizen can recover debts due from British Accustomed as the Chinese are to summary

justice, they could not be made to comprehend why criminals who are citizens of the United States should escape with impunity, in violation of treaty obligations, whilst the punishment of a Chinese, who had committed any crime against an American citizen, would be rigorously exacted. Indeed, the consequences might be fatal to American citizens in China, should a flagrant crime be committed by any one of them upon a Chineese, and should trial and punishment not follow according to the requisitions of the treaty. This might disturb, empire, and cause ad interruption of our val-

Our treaties with the Sublime Porte. Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, and Muscat, also require the legislation of Congress to carry them into execution, though the necessity as in regard to China.

I recommend to Congress that an appro-

thousand four hundred and eighty dollars session of Congress in December, 1848.

cepted; but doubts existing upon this point, cents, of which there was derived from cusand ratification of a treaty of peace. I invite twenty cents; and from incidental and mis- have been advanced and promoted. In prosecuting the war with Mexico, whilst ven million eight hundred and forty-two their augmented products. the utmost care has been taken to avoid every thousand three hundred and six dollars and Our commerce is rapidly increasing, and ernment have been conducted with regu-

the first year under the tariff act of 1846, of that of any other nation in the world.

thirtieth of June, 1848, including the bal- fits. two hundred and ninety-four dollars and ous period of our own history.

make the sum estimated. peace with Mexico shall not be concluded, perity and the army shall be increased as is pro-

six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and forty cents. The public debt due on the fourth of March, 1845, including treasury notes, was seventeen million seven hundred and rates imposed by the act of 1846 on the dueighty-eight thousand seven hundred and tiable articles embraced by its provisions, delay of transporting it to the mint for that and arrangements have been made for ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents; I again recommend to your favorable purpose, and the amount recoined would be and consequently the addition made to the consideration the expediency of levying a much larger. conveniences have already resulted from the public debt since that time is twenty-seven revenue duty on tea and coffee. The polimillion eight hundred and seventy thou- cy which exempted these articles from duty and especially foreign gold coin, will not sand eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars during peace, and when the revenue to be circulate extensively as a currency among ed and contented than they have been for and seventy-eight cents.

February until the tenth of April, 1847, est bidders, at premiums varying from one- rate duty imposed on these articles. eighth of one per cent. to two per cent.

ry. Retaining a sufficient surplus in the ed at cheaper rates. treasury, the loan required for the remain-The Secretary of State has submitted an the public lands shall be made at an early shall be required to prosecute the war, and the public lands shall be made at an early shall be required by the laws previously existing.—

| from this source, and thus diminish, by that required by the laws previously existing.—
| force of truth, It is difficult to estimate the "imestimate to defray the expenses of opening period of your session, as recommended, afterwards provide, in some other form, to amount, the public loan rendered necessary This mode of payment has given general mense value" of our glorious Union of confederadiplomatic relations with the Papal States. the loan for the present fiscal year may be pay the semi-annual interest upon it, and by the existence of a foreign war. The interesting political events now in promy opinion, rendered such a measure high- by military contributions collected in Mexi- the public lands as experience has proved claimed for sale during the year 1848.

A detailed statement of the condition of Congress for authority to negotiate this

The receipts into the Treasury for the been clear that a proper construction of the same period amounted to twenty-six million pealed by it. Its effects are visible in the it still more effective and beneficial.

confer the authority to raise an additional reg- from sales of public lands, two million cording to their actual value, has increased was no longer permitted to be received in homes and hard-earned improvement by beular force to serve during the war with Mexi- four hundred and ninety-eight thousand the revenue and augmented our foreign payment of public dues. co, and to be discharged upon the conclusion three hundred and thirty-five dollars and trade, all the great interests of the country The constitutional treasury created by wealthy class of purchasers at the land therefore

the amount received from customs was se- ing new and profitable markets abroad for nience to the trade of the country.

ance in the treasury on the first of July last. While capital invested in manufactures circulation as a currency among the people. abiding place for themselves and their families up. other Powers with which we may have communiamount to forty-two million eight hun- is yielding adequate and fair profits under The amount of gold and silver coin now in dred and eighty-six thousand five hundred the new system, the wages of labor, wheth- circulation in the country is larger than at and forty-five dollars and eighty cents, of er empleyed in manufactures, agriculture, any former period. which thirty-one million, it is estimated, will commerce, or navigation, have been augbe derived from customs; three million five mented. The toiling millions, whose daily constitutional treasury has been, thus far, hundred thousand from the sale of the pub- labor furnishes the supply of food and rai- eminently successful in its operations; and lic lands; four hundred thousand from in- ment, and all the necessaries and comforts I recommend an adherence to all its essencidental sources, including sales made by of life, are receiving higher wages, and tial provisions, and especially to that vital the Solicitor of the Treasury; and six mil- more steady and permanent employment provision which wholly separates the govlion two hundred and eighty-five thousand | than in any other country, or at any previ- ernment from all connexion with banks.

fifty-five cents from loans already authoriz- So successful have been all branches of receipts. ed by law, which, together with the balance our industry, that a foreign war, which genin the treasury on the first of July last, erally diminishes the resources of a nation, general principles, the system is defective, ted during the past year upon our trains The expenditures for the same period, if ward progress, or checked our general pros- fects, and such amendments as are deemed road between the western border of Mis-

posed, will amount, including the necessary perity, and of the successful operation of These amendments are again recommend- ted by bands from the region of New Mexpayments on account of principal and inte- the revenue act of 1846, every considera- ed to the early and favorable consideration ico, have been arrested by the presence of rest of the public debt and treasury notes, tion of public policy recommends that it of Congress. to fifty-eight million six hundred and fifteen shall remain unchanged. It is hoped that During the past year, the coinage at the pose. Some outrages have been perpetrationally but an enters arriving in the United States are subject to the same rate of amount of the public debt actually incurr- interests affected by it may not again be countries into American coin. ed, including treasury notes, was forty-five subject to be injuriously disturbed, as they million six hundred and fifty-nine thousand have heretofore been, by frequent and some- ported has been received at New York; times sudden changes.

Of the loan of twenty-three millions, au- to exist when the country is engaged in tending our specie circulation, both of gold pointed in pursuance of the act of June thorized by the act of the twenty-eighth of war, and requires the use of all its available and silver, and of diffusing it among the twenty-seven, 1846, to settle claims arising January, 1847, the sum of five millions was resources. It is a tax which would be so people, can only be effected by converting under the treaty of 1835-'36 with that tribe, paid out to the public creditors, or exchang- generally diffused among the people, that such foreign coin into American coin. I re- have executed their duties; and after a paed at par for specie; the remaining eigh- it would be felt oppressively by none, and peat the recommendation contained in my tient investigation, and a full and fair exteen millions was offered for specie to the be complained of by none. It is believed last annual message for the establishment amination of all the cases brought before highest bidder not below par, by an adver- that there are not, in the list of imported of a branch of the mint of the United them, closed their labors in the month of tisement issued by the Secretary of the articles, any which are more properly the States at the city of New York. Treasury, and published from the ninth of subject of war duties than tea and coffee.

above par. The premium has been paid ditional source of revenue, not only would first of January last, amounts to nine mil- late board, and that all valid claims embracinto the treasury, and the sums award the amount of the public loan rendered ne- lion one hundred and thirty-eight thousand ed by the treaty have been considered and deposited in specie in the treasury as fast cessary by the war with Mexico be dimin- five hundred and thirty-one acres. The allowed. This result, and the final settleas it was required by the wants of the go- ished to that extent, but the public credit, prosperity of the western States and Ter-To meet the expenditures for the remain- determination of the government to meet vanced by their speedy sale. By withhel- laid before you during your session, will der of the present and for the next fiscal all its engagements promptly, would be ding them from market, their growth and adjust all questions of controversy between ment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and if not destroy, our friendly relations with that year, ending on the thirtieth of June, 1849, more firmly established, and the reduced increase of population would be retarded. a further loan, in aid of the ordinary rey- amount of the loan which it may be neces- while thousands of our enterprising and enues of the government, will be necessa- sary to negotiate could probably be obtain- meritorious frontier population would be de-

the finances will be presented in the annual loan for the next fiscal year, as it is hoped "to establish a warehousing system," has debtedness to the lowest possible sum. on the thirtieth of June, 1847, were of the tributions which may be collected in Mexi- the tariff act of 1846, in augmenting the ed and modified so as to operate prospecvalue of one hundred and forty-six million co. may be sufficient. If, contrary to my revenue, and extending the commerce of tively, and to embrace all who may settle five hundred and forty-five thousand six expectation, there should be a necessity for the country. Whilst it has tended to en- upon the public lands and make improvehundred and thirty-eight dollars; of which it, the fact will be communicated to Con- large commerce, it has been beneficial to ments upon them before they are surveyed, the amount exported was eight million ele- gress in time for their action during the our manufactures, by diminishing forced as well as afterwards, in all cases where ven thousand one hundred and fifty-eight present session. In no event will a sum ex- sales at auction of foreign goods at low such settlements may be made after the Indollars, leaving one hundred and thirty- ceeding six millions of dollars of this a- prices, to raise the duties to be advanced on dian title shall have been extinguished. eight million five hundred and thirty-four mount be needed before the meeting of the them, and by checking fluctuations in the market. The system, although sanctioned tended, it will embrace a large and meritin the country for domestie use. The value The act of the thirtieth of July, 1846, by the experience of other countries, was enof the exports for the same period was one "reducing the duties on imports," has been tirely new in the United States, and is sushundred and fifty-eight million six hundred in force since the first of December last; ceptible of improvement in some of its proand forty-eight thousand six hundred and and I am gratified to state, that all the visions. The Secretary of the Treasury, educate their children and otherwise imtwenty-two dollars; of which one hundred beneficial effects which were anticipated upon whom were devolved large discretion- prove their condition, while they will be ven thousand four hundred and thirty-sedollars consisted of domestic productions,
and eight million eleven the moment the Monmouth came in sight of
the productions,
and eight million eleven the moment the Monmouth came in sight of the practical results of the practical

preceding year under the operation of the your session such further regulations sugact of 1842, which was superseded and re- gested by the investigation as may render an enemy remains to be encountered .-

number would have been called for and ac- hundred and ninety dollars and thirty-seven which prevails in every branch of business. ganization of the treasury, and for the col- lings of gratitude for the parental care of least possible expense into war steamers of the first While the repeal of the prohibitory and lection, safe keeping, and disbursement of their government, when they find their class." toms twenty-three million seven hundred restrictive duties of the act of 1842, and the public revenue," all banks were discondense interests secured to them by the a post office agent, are to be on board of them; and It is deemed important that Congress and forty-seven thousand eight hundred substitution in their place of reasonable revshould, at an early period of their session, and sixty-four dollars and sixty-six cents; enue rates levied on articles imported ac-

this act went into operation on the first of sales. the attention of Congress to the views pre- cellaneous sources, one hundred thousand The great and important interests of ag- January last. Under the system establishsented by the Secretary of War in his report five hundred and seventy dollars and fifty- riculture, which had been not only too much ed by it, the public moneys have been colone cents. The last fiscal year during neglected, but actually taxed under the lected, safely kept, and disbursed by the di-I recommend, also, that authority be given which this amount was received embraced protective policy for the benefit of other rect agency of officers of the government by law to call for and except the servces five months under the operation of the ta- interests, have been relieved of the bur- in gold and silver; and transfers of large of an additional number of volunteers, to be riff act of 1842, and seven months during dens which that policy imposed on them; amounts have been made from points of colexercised at such time and to such extent which the tariff of 1846 was in force. Dur. and our farmers and planters, under a more lection to points of disbursement, without as the emergencies of the service may re- ing the five months under the act of 1842. just and liberal commercial policy, are find- loss to the treasury, or injuiry or inconve-

While the fiscal operations of the gov-

ninety cents, and during the seven months is extending more widely the circle of in- larity and ease, under this system, it has under the act of 1846, the amount received ternational exchanges. Great as has been had a salutary effect in checking and pre- or to secure to them the enjoyment of the privilprivileges have been granted to their com- was fifteen million nine hundred and five the increase of our imports during the paper eges of other citizens, to which they are entitled merce in the ports of the enemy in our mili thousand five hundred and fifty seven dol- year, our exports of domestic products sold currency issued by the banks which exist under the constitution of the United States. They in foreign markets have been still greater. under State charters. Requiring, as it The nett revenue from customs during the Our navigating interest is eminently pros- does, all dues to the government to be paid year ending on the first of December, 1846, perous. The number of vessels built in in gold and silver, its effect is to restrain exbeing the last year under the operation of the United States has been greater than cessive issues of bank paper by the banks ritories of the United States have heretofore enthe tariff act of 1842, was twenty-two mil- during any preceding period of equal length. disproportioned to the specie in their vaults, have received information that an envoy ex- lion nine hundred and seventy-one thousand | Large profits have been derived by those | for the reason that they are at all times lifour hundred and three dollars and ten who have constructed as well as by those able to be called on by the holders of their cents; and the nett revenue from customs who have navigated them. Should the notes for their redemption, in order to ob- extended over them. during the year ending on the first of De- ratio of increase in the number of our mer- tain specie for the payment of duties and cember, 1847, being the first year under the chant vessels be progressive, and be as other public dues. The banks, therefore, operation of the tariff act of 1846, was about great for the future as during the past year, must keep their business within prudent thirty-one million five hundred thousand the time is not distant when our tonnage limits, and be always in a condition to meet next and subsequent years their numbers will be dollars; being an increase of revenue for and commercial marine will be larger than such calls, or run the hazard of being com- greatly increased. pelled to suspend specie payments, and be more than eight million five hundred thou. Whilst the interests of agriculture, of thereby discredited. The amount of spesand dollars over that of the last year un- commerce, and of navigation have been cie imported into the United States during enlarged and invigorated, it is highly grat- the last fiscal year was twenty-four million other places on the coasts of the Pacific, within The expenditures during the fiscal year living to observe that our manufactures are one hundred and twenty-one thousand two the territory of the United States, as the public ending on the thirtieth of June last, were also in a prosperous condition. None of the hundred and eighty-nine dollars; of which interests may require." Post offices have accordfifty-nine million four hundred and fifty-one ruinous effects upon this interest, which there was retained in the country twentythousand one hundred and seventy-seven were apprehended by some, as the result two millions two hundred and seventy-six dollars and sixty-five cents: of which three of the operation of the revenue system es- thousand one hundred and seventy dollars. million five hundred and twenty-two thou- tablished by the act of 1846, have been ex- Had the former financial system prevailed, sand and eighty-two dollars and thirty-se- perienced. On the contrary, the number and the public moneys been placed on deven cents was on account of payment of of manufactories, and the amount of capi- posite in banks, nearly the whole of this principal and interest of the public debt, tal invested in them, is steadily and rapidly amount would have gone into their vaults including treasury notes redeemed and not increasing, affording gratifying proofs that not to be thrown into circulation by them. funded. The expenditures, exclusive of American enterprise and skill employed in but to be withheld from the hands of the payment of public debt, were fifty-five mil- this branch of domestic industry, with no people as a currency, and made the basis lion nine hundred and twenty-nine thou- other advantages than those fairly and in- of new and enormous issues of bank paper. sand and ninety-five dollars and twenty- cidentally accruing from a just system of A large proportion of the specie imported revenue duties are abundantly able to meet has been paid into the treasury for public It is estimated that the receipts into the successfully all competition from abroad, dues; and after having been, to a great extreasury for the fiscal year ending on the and still derive fair and remunerating pro- tent, recoined at the mint, has been paid

> The financial system established by the and excludes bank paper from all revenue

In some of its details, not involving its has in no essential degree retarded our on- and will require modification. These de- transporting supplies for the army, on the With such gratifying evidences of pros- report of the Secretary of the Treasury .-- which are supposed to have been commit- British steamers a monopoly of the business.

thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and the system of impost duties which it estab- mint and its branches has exceeded twenty ted by a portion of northwestern bands uplished may be regarded as the permanent millions of dollars. This has consisted on the weaker and comparatively defence-On the first of the present month, the policy of the country, and that the great chiefly in converting the coins of fereign less neighboring tribes. Prompt measures

The largest amount of foreign coin im future. and if a branch mint were established at

derived from them was not needed, ceases the people. The important measure of ex- many years past. The commissioners, ap-

All the public lands which had been sur- missioners which has been organized under It is estimated that three millions of dol- veyed and were ready for market have been this treaty. Ample opportunity has been when it was awarded to the several high- lars would be derived annually by a mode- proclaimed for sale during the past year .-The quantity offered and to be offered for ward their claims. No doubt is entertained Should Congress avail itself of this ad- sale, under proclamations issued since the that impartial justice has been done by the and the public confidence in the ability and ritories in which these lands lie will be adprived of the opportunity of securing free-Congress is, therefore, called upon to de- holds for themselves and their families. der of the present fiscal year will be about termine whether it is wiser to impose the But in addition to the general consideracighteen million five hundred thousand dol- war duties recommended, or, by omitting to tions which rendered the early sale of these for immediate action may not be so urgent lars. If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, and the graduation of the price of three millions of dollars so long as loans time to derive as large a sum as possible

gress in these States, as well as a just re- The loan may be further reduced by what- in addition to these duties, Congress should lions of acres of the public lands will be are grateful to the government for it. A gard to our commercial interests, have, in ever amount of expenditures can be saved graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as experience has proved claimed for sale during the year 1848.

How unimportant are all our differences of opinion to the government for it. A How unimportant are all our differences of opinion to the government for it. A How unimportant are all our differences of opinion to the government for it. A How unimportant are all our differences of opinion to the unimportant are all our differences of opinion to the unimportant are all our differences of opinion to the government for it. A How unimportant are all our differences of opinion to the government for it. A How unimportant are all our differences of opinion to the government for it. A How unimportant are all our differences of opinion to the government for it. A How unimportant are all our differences of opinion to the government for it. A How unimportant are all our differences of opinion to the government for it. A How unimportant are all our differences of opinion to the government for it. A How unimportant are all our differences of opinion to the government for it. A How unimportant are all our differences of opinion to the government for it. A How unimportant are all our differences of opinion to the government for it. A How unimportant are all our differences of opinion to the government for it. A How unimportant are all our differences of opinion to the government for it. A How unimportant are all our differences of opinion to the government of the government for it. A How unimportant are all our differences of opinion to the government of co. The most vigorous measures for the will not command the price placed upon In my last annual message I presented Estimates have also been submitted for augmentation of these contributions have them by the government, an additional anthe outfits and salaries of charges d'affaires been directed, and a very considerable sum nual income to the treasury of between ered it proper, to graduate and reduce the the great body of common Indians, constito the republics of Bolivia, Guatemala, and is expected from that source. Its amount half a million of dollars, it is price of such of the public lands as have tuting a majority of all the tribes. Ecuador. The manifest importance of cannot, however, be calculated with any estimated, would be derived from this remained unsold for long periods after they cultivating the most friendly relations with certainty. It is recommended that the loan source. Should both measures receive the had been offered for sale at public auction. all the independent States upon this continent has induced me to recommend appro- terms, and for the same time, as that which of public debt necessary to be contracted lying within the limits of several of the schools among them, and are making rapid priations necessary for the maintenance of was authorized under the provisions of the during the continuance of the war would western States have been offered in the act of the twenty-eighth of January, 1847. be reduced near four millions of dollars.— market, and been subject to sale at private ducing a sufficient quantity of food for their Should the war with Mexico be contin- The duties recommended to be levied on entry for more than twenty years, and priation be made, to be paid to the Spanish | ued until the thirtieth of June, 1849, it is | tea and coffee, it is proposed shall be limit- large quantities for more than thirty years. government for the purpose of distribution estimated that a further loan of twenty mil- ed in their duration to the end of the war, at the lowest price prescribed by the exist- by which those who have received even a among the claimants in the 'Amistad case.' lion five hundred thousand dollars will be and until the public debt rendered necessa- ing laws, and it has been found that they very limited education, and have engaged I entertain the conviction that this is due to required for the fiscal year ending on that ry to be contracted by it shall be discharg- will not command that price. They must in agriculture, are surrounded, tend gradu-Spain under the treaty of the twentieth of day, in case no duty be imposed on tea and ed. The amount of the public debt to be remain unsold and uncultivated for an in- ally to draw off their less civilized breth-October, 1795; and, moreover, that, from coffee, and the public lands be not reduced contracted should be limited to the lowest definite period, unless the price demanded ren from the precarious means of subsis the earnest manner in which the claim con- and graduated in price, and no military practicable sum, and should be extinguish- for them by the government shall be reductioned in price, and no military practicable sum, and should be extinguish- for them by the government shall be reductioned in price, and no military practicable sum, and should be extinguish- for them by the government shall be reductioned in price, and no military practicable sum, and should be extinguish- for them by the government shall be reductioned in price, and no military practicable sum, and should be extinguish- for them by the government shall be reductioned in price, and no military practicable sum, and should be extinguish- for them by the government shall be reductioned in price, and no military practicable sum, and should be extinguish- for them by the government shall be reductioned in price, and no military practicable sum, and should be extinguish- for them by the government shall be reductioned in price, and no military practicable sum, and should be extinguish- for them by the government shall be reductioned in price and the price and tinues to be urged, so long as it shall re- contributions shall be collected in Mexico. ed as early after the conclusion of the war ed. No satisfactory reason is perceived main unsettled, it will be a source of irrita- If the duty on tea and coffee be imposed, as the means of the treusury will permit. why they should be longer held at rates The accompanying report of the Secretary of the tion and discord between the two countries, and the lands be reduced and graduated in With this view, it is recommended that, above their real value. At the present Navy presents a satisfactory and gratifying accountries. which may prove highly prejudicial to the price, as proposed, the loan may be redu- as soon as the war shall be over, all the period an additional reason exists for adopt- of the condition and operations of the naval service B. French, (dem.) of New Hampshire, Clerk interests of the United States. Good poli- ced to seventeen millions of dollars, and surplus in the treasury, not needed for oth- ing the measure recommended. When the during the past year. Our commerce has been cy, no less than a faithful compliance with will be subject to be still further reduced by er indispensable objects, shall constitute a country is engaged in a foreign war, and our treaty obligations, requires that the in- the amount of the military contributions sinking fund, and be applied to the pur- we must necessarily resort to loans, it would the protection of our flag, which the navy has causconsiderable appropriation demanded should which may be collected in Mexico. It is chase of the funded debt, and that author- seem to be the dictate of wisdom that we ed to be respected in the most distant seas. not proposed, however, at present, to ask ity be conferred by law for that purpose. | should avail ourselves of all our resources. The act of the sixth of August, 1816, and thus limit the amount of the public inreport of the Secretary of the Treasury. that the loan asked for the remainder of the been in operation more than a year, and I recommend that the existing laws on ico, her ports on both coasts were blockaded, and The imports for the last fiscal year, ending present fiscal year, aided by military con- has proved to be an important auxiliary to the subject of pre-emption rights be amend-

If the right of pre-emption be thus ex-

dred and fifty-eight dollars of foreign arti-By the act to "provide for the better or- riotic pioneer emigrants with deeper feel- so constructed as to render them convertible at the

> The attention of Congress was invited, at their last and the preceding session, to the importance of establishing a Territorial government over our pensation to be paid to the owners, they will alpossessions in Oregon; and it is to be regretted ways be ready, upon an emergency requiring it that there was no legislation on the subject. Our that there was no legislation on the subject. Our served to take them for public use, will add greatly to small lot of hard. Sales of some 60 bbls the efficiency and strength of this description of our spirits. Turnenting at 271 containing at 271 try are still left without the protection of our laws, the efficiency and strength of this description of our or any regularly organized government. Before the question of limits and boundaries of the terrinecessity of their condition, the inhabitants had established a temporary government of their own. Besides the want of legal authority for continuing tect them in their rights of person and property should have the right of suffrage, be represented in a Territorial legislature, and by a delegate in Congress; and possess all the rights and privileges which citizens of other portions of the Ter-

ing trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and the protection of our laws generally, should be In addition to the inhabitants in that territory who had previously emigrated to it, large numbers

sent year; and it is not doubted that during the Congress, at its last session, established post-Congress, at its last session, established post-routes leading to Oregon, and between different and in greater numbers than in any other in the Hathaway & Son. establishment of post offices at "Astoria and such ingly been established, deputy postmasters appoin-

The preservation of peace with the Indian tribes residing west of the Rocky mountains will render it proper that authority should be given by law for

I recommend that a surveyor general's office be lands be surveyed and brought into market at an

I recommend, also, that grants, upon liberal made to all citizens of the United States who have been made for the transportation of the mail in a emigrated or may hereafter within a precsribed period emigrate, to Oregon, and settle upon them. These hardy and adventurous citizens who have has been made by the Postmaster General with the encountered the dangers and privations of a long authorities of Bremen, and no difficulty is appre out to the public creditors, and gone into and toilsome journey, and have at length found an hended in making similar arrangments with all be secured in the homes which they have improved

crations of the various branches of the public sercharge. The duties devolving on this department ing the past year, and have been discharged with

Pacific relations continue to exist with the various Indian tribes, and most of them manifest a strong friendship for the United important, were set forth in the last annual souri and Santa Fe. These depredations, of a military force, ordered out for that purwere taken to prevent such occurrences in

Between one and two thousand Indians belonging to several tribes, have been re-For the purpose of increasing the reven- that city, all the foreign coin received at moved during the year from the east of the ue, and without changing or modifying the that port could at once be converted into Mississippi to the country allotted to them Since the treaty of 1846 with the Chero-

> subsided, and they have become more unit-July last. This is the fourth board of comafforded to all those interested to bring forment to be made with this tribe, under the treaty of 1846, which will be completed and them and the United States, and produce to speak of it, as a palladium of your political safety a state of relations with them simple, well- and prosperity; watching for its preservation with defined, and satisfactory.

> Under the discretionary authority conferred by the act of the third of March last. first dawning of every attempt to alienate any porbeen paid during the present year to the or such persons as they might designate, as satisfaction to the great body of the Indians. | ted States, to which we are so much indebted for to this mode of payment, but it is believed with its preservation; and how scrupulously should to be the only mode of preventing fraud we avoid all agitating topics which may tend to

It is gratifying to perceive that a number of the tribes have recently manifested an advances in agriculture-some of them prosupport, and in some cases a surplus to dispose of to their neighbors. The comforts civilization.

pursued with increased activity, and with safety In the Gulf of Mexico, and in the Pacific, the officers and men of our squadrons have displayed

distinguished gallantry, and performed valuable services. In the early stages of the war with Mexmore recently many of them have been captured and held by the navy. When acting in co-operation with the land forces, the naval officers and men have performed gallant and distinguished ser- in this place on Thursday, from Puebla. We THERE TIMES as large as that of any other pager public vice on land as well as on water, and deserve the high commendation of the country. While other maritime powers are adding to their

navies large numbers of war steamers, it was a wise policy on our part to make similar additions to our navy. The four war steamers authorized by the act of the third March, 1847, are in course of con-

In addition to the four war steamers authorized suance of its provisions, entered into contracts for the construction of five steamers, to be employed in the transportation of the United States mail "from New York to New Orleans, touching at and eight million eleven thousand one hun- ber, 1817, exceeds, by more than eight mil- countries, where it has long been establish- best volunteer soldiers, ever ready to tend- gres across the isthmus;" and for five steamers signal flags that the brave old soldier was on Nov. 25.

perintendence and direction of a naval constructor perintendence and direction of a naval constructor cheers. The plantations turned out their for. Such a policy will also impress these pat- in the employ of the Navy Department, and to be

A prescribed number of naval officers, as well as ing brought into competition with a more making proper compensation to the contractors

Whilst these Steam-ships will be employed in transporting the mails of the United States coastwise, and to foreigh countries, upon an anual comto be converted into war steamers; and the right renaval force. To the steamers thus authorized under contract made by the Secretary of the Navy, should be added five other steamers authorized under con-tracts made in pursuance of law by the Postmaster evening, and sales at the latter price this General, making an addition, in the whole, of eigh- morning. teen war steamers, subject to be taken for publi use. As further contracts for the transportation of the mail to foreigh countries may be authorized by Congress, this number may be enlarged indefi-

The enlightened policy by which a rapid communication with the various distant parts of the globe is established, by means of American-built sea steamers, would find an ample reward in the increase of our commerce, and in making our country and its resources more favorably known | rafts in. abroad; but the national advantage is still greater of having our naval officers made familliar with steam navigation; and of having the privilege of taking the ships already equipped for immediate service at a moment's notice; and will be cheaply purchased by the compensation to be paid for the transportation of the mail in them, over and above day at \$2 40. They are now worth \$2 50.

of our citizens have followed them during the pre- the postages received. A just national pride, no less than our commercial interests, would seem to favor the policy of augmenting the number of this description of vessels. They can be built in our country cheaper

I refer you to the accompanying report of the Postmaster General for a detailed and satisfactory account of the condition and operations of that department during the past year. It is gratifying to find that, within so short a period after the reduc- Davis. tion in the rates of postage, and notwithstanding ted, and provision made for the transportation of the great increase of mail service, the revenue received for the year will be sufficient to defray all the expenses, and that no further aid will be required from the treasury for that purpose.

The first of the American mail steamers authorcompleted and entered upon the service on the first established in that territory, and that the public of June last, and is now on her third voyage to Bremen and other intermediate ports. The other vessels authorized under the provisions of that act are in course of construction, and will be put upon the line as soon as completed. Contracts have also steamer from Charleston to Havana.

A reciprocal and satisfactory postal arrangement

On the arrival of the first of the American steammonth of June last, the British post Office directed out to Great Britain, or which went into the Bri have been unusually onerous and responsible dur- tish post office on their way to France and other British post office is to subject all letters and other transported in British steamers are subject to pay but States. Some depredations were commit- a single postage. This measure was adopted with the avowed object of protecting the British line of fily put an end to the transportation of all letters fits, and the conversion of his interests to meet just and fair receiprocity is all that we desire and on postage whether brought in British or American case, and of the steps taken by him to correct this inequality. He has exerted all the power conferred opon him qy the existing laws.

The minister of the United States at London has rought the subject to the attention of the British e purpose of adjusting reciprocal postal arrangements, which shall be equally just to both counkees, the feuds among them appear to have | ble him to meet the emergency, and to put our own steamers on an equal footing with British steamers

In view of the existing state of our country, I trust

That greatest and best of men, who served his to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy country so long, and loved it so much, foresaw, effected on the profit scale. "of characterizing parties by geographical discrimern-whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; interests and views," and warned his countrymen James Boorman, Esq.; George Barclay, Esq.; against it,
Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth,

So deep and solemn was his conviction of the is countrymen in that address, "it is of infinite collective and individual happiness; that you should suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event the sacred ties which now link together the various

distract and divide us into contending parties, separated by geographical lines, whereby it may be weakened or endangered. Invoking the blessing of the Almigty Ruler of

the Universe upon your deliberations, it will be my highest duty, no less than my sincere pleasure, to co-operate with you in all measures which may tend to promote the honor and enduring welfare of our common country. JAMES K. POLK. Washington, December, 1847.

THE JOURNAL, FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 10, 1847.

CONGRESS.

ELECTION OF CLERK.—The Clerk of the

House of Representatives was elected on Tuesday last. The candidates were-Thomas J. Campbell, (whig) of Tennessee, and Benjamin of the last House. Mr. Campbell received and success, in every quarter of the globe under 113, and Mr. French 109-113 votes being necessary to a choice, Mr. Campbell was therefore elected. The remainder of the day was occupied in reading the President's message, and "fixing" some preliminary matters. usual at the commencement of a session

> CAPT. JONES OF THE U. S. ARMY, arrived believe he has returned home to recruit his ed in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing

arrived at New Orleans on the 1st instant, on of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY occasional board the steamer Monmouth, from the Bra- do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whis Pe by this act, the Secretary of the Navy has, in pur-"A discharge of artillery, a little before day- ness men of all professions and all political creedsbreak, from the public squares, announced the who WANT CUSTOMERS. dollars consisted of domestic productions, and is now collating, ed themselves to be in the practical results of the system in other to their country, among our hardiest and are to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where it has been as to connect with the mail from Havana to Charles where the c

ed in flags, and resounded with thundering ces and cheered the steamer as she passed."

WILMINGTON, DEC. 9 NAVAL STORES-Sales of Turpenting since our last amount to 6,297 bbls., viz:-On Friday and Saturday 1,000 bbls. at \$2 05 for soft, and \$1 05 a \$1 021 for hard. Mon. day, 1,583 bbls. at \$2 05 for soft, and \$1 10 for hard. Tuesday and Wednesday, 3,714 bbls. at \$2 10 to \$2 20 for soft, and \$1 10 to \$1 25 for hard. To-day there has been but very little doing. Yesterday's prices have been fully maintained for Turpentine; in one instance an advance of 5 cents was had on a Spirits Turpentine at 271 cents. Sales of 634 bbls. Tar. Market opening on Friday last at \$1 65, and closing at \$1 50 on Wednesday

TIMBER-Our wharves are lined with Timber rafts, and we report sales, since this day week, of 22 rafts, viz: 1 raft of Shipping Timber at \$9-20 rafts Mill, ranging from \$4 to \$7 75; from very common to very good, and 1 raft extra quality at \$8

LUMBER-We hear of only two rafts having been sold, which brought \$6. Several MOLASSES-Received from Ortagosa, 30 bbls., 24 tierces, and 151 hhds., of which a.

bout 60 hhds. have been taken at 23 a 25c in lots to suit. SHINGLES-Sales of Shingles on Mon.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED. Hathaway & Bon.

Schr. Justice, Williams, Newport, to J. Hathaway Br. Brig Southampton, Shipley, Bermuda, to C. W. Brig Emeline, Loring, Ponce, Porto Rico, to G. W. Schr. Marion, Johnson, Little River, to G. W. Davis Schr. G. W. Davis, Briggs, New York, to G. W. Davis

9-Br. Brlg Milton, Durkee, St. Kitts, to Barry, Bry OTICE-Persons are hereby cautioned British Brig Southampton, as no debts of their

against harboring or trusting the crew of contracting will be paid by the Captain or G. W. DAVIS, Consigner. December 10, 1847.

LIFE INSURANCE!

NATIONAL LOAN FUND Life Assurance Society of London. [EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]

Capital L500,000 Sterling, or \$2,500,000: T, LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London. Physician-J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.

Actuary-W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq. F. R. A. S. This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Anurance and deferred annuities. The assured has on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting bene-

other conveniences or necessity. Assurances for terms of years at the lowest pos-Persons insured for life, can, at once, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the

same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy. Part of the capital is permanently invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees-available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should a-

ny such arise,) or otherwise. The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate. No charge for stamp duty. Thirty days allowed after each payment of pre-

mium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy. Travelling seave extensive and liberal, and estra premiums on the most moderate scale. Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets free of extra premium, elcountries; and I recommend that such powers be cept during the WINTER, when \$1 on each \$400

insured will be required for each passage to cover DIVISION OF PROFITS .- The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35

UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIBEC-TORS-(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street) - New York - Jacob Harvey, Esq., Chairman

Esq.; Samuel M. Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq.; C. Edward Habicht, Esq. J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Acountant, for the United States and British, N. A. Colonies. Medical Examiners. New York--J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander

E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D. 290 Fourth st. (Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., daily. Fee paid by the Society.) Standing Counsel-Wm. Van Hook, Esq., 39 Bunkers-The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor-John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st. An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legisle ture of New York, 1st April, 1840. Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of

agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies. The undersigned will cheerfully desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applica

tions for Insurance. DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'u. Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1 TO FARMERS.

country friends and customers, that he has on hand, a well selected stock of Dry Goods, St. Domingo, Laguyra and Rio Coffee, Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Flour, Hollow Ware, Cutlery, &c.

He would further say to shose who have Ba

HE subscriber would respectfully inform h

con, Corn, Meal, Peas, &c., for this market, that he has ample store room, and will be pleased receive and dispose of their produce on commi Liberal cash advances will be made on all con

É. PETERSON. signments. Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 19the '47 .- [10-4m] OUR CIRCULATION.

I B mean to keep the following paragraph stan ling for the benefit of all whom it may concern: ADVERTISING. - We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising communi-The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 13 HUNDRED COPIES weekly. Its circulation in the 10 M B of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper po lished in the place. We would further state that it circulation in the counties which trade to this place We say, therefore, without the fear of contradiction that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the per ARRIVAL OF GEN. TAYLOR .- Gen. Taylor ple of il mington can select. One other observation We think, that although a large majority of the readen

mation of those who are most deeply interested-busi